

## THE JANUARY MAGAZINES.

The January number of *Putnam's Magazine* has the following table of contents:—  
 "Cuba and Spain;" "American Hotels," by a Cosmopolitan; "Sketches in Color," by "Concerning Charlotte," part 3, by the author of "Still Life in Paris;" "Ad Metropoli," by Rev. S. W. Duffield; "In the Departments," by W. H. Babcock; "Harvest," by Edgar Fawcett; "Thawed Out," by M. L. Bissell; "A French Salon," by Shirley Hyde; "A Woman's Right," by Mary Clemmer Ames; "Linguistics—the New Philology," by Professor J. G. McElroy; "Father Hyacinthe and his Church," by John Bigelow; "Brevelies: The Princess Biddy;" "Table-Talk," by Charlton T. Lewis; "Literature at Home," by R. H. Stoddard; "Current Events."

From the article by W. H. Babcock entitled "In the Departments," we quote the following:—

It must be admitted that the general tendency of office routine is far from beneficial. A majority of the clerks have of necessity but little responsibility resting upon them, and soon learn to let their interest in their work cease with each day's allotted portion. Their minds are thus left vacant during the remaining hours of the day, and susceptible to all external temptations, while salaries regularly paid furnish them with the means of gratifying their desires. It is no wonder that many of the younger and more thoughtless clerks have been led into follies that at home would be almost without attraction. But this is not the only evil effect produced. While there are undoubtedly some situations in the various offices which require unusual ability, diligence, and learning, it is none the less true that at most of the desks but a very moderate quantity of brainwork is required, and no body of work that is worthy of the name. As a natural result, the unused faculties, both mental and physical, lose their power; the knowledge acquired by patient study at school and college is forgotten little by little; the skill of hand in more laborious vocations steadily decreases; and even bodily health and vigor soon waste away. Besides, the cheerfulness and self-respect that come from continuous and useful labor are at least partially lost; while the consciousness of being an underling with no chance of promotion tends to dwarf all ambition and undermine all self-reliance and independence of character.

A very considerable number of the young men who enter the departments marry within two or three years afterward; and to some of them marriage proves a blessing. Indeed, it is a matter of general remark that for every single clerk who lays up money there are five married ones. But, notwithstanding, it is somewhat hazardous experiment. Even if the couple succeed in saving anything at first, considering the exorbitance of Washington prices, is no easy matter, their slender resources are sure to be drawn upon as the family increases, all nothing is left. Then there is the ever-present danger of discharge continually hanging over their heads. With every change of administration it comes in the guise of rotation in office; while between times "rotation" (that terrible word!) constitutes a sufficient explanation of any moment. Very often this same "rotation" is only apparition, consisting simply in the removal of strangers or personal enemies to make room for the friends of those in power. But that is a poor consolation to the helpless discharged one. His only resource is to dog the heels of his superior in the anterooms of our little great man, hoping that by Congressional influence he can procure reinstatement.

This falling, as it usually does, a hard lot awaits him. His long-continued sedentary life has totally unfitted him for either manual labor, mercantile pursuits, or the practice of a profession; and in all probability he has no resource either of mind or body that possesses a market value. Then he has been tugged so long in the wake of the ship of State that he has lost the ability to row alone, and is half inclined to shrink from the undertaking. Without money, friends—for he has probably made none in Washington who can help him—or means of earning a livelihood, he is left in a very desolate condition, his condition is far from enviable.

Indeed, the amount of suffering which results from the present arbitrary system of discharges is far greater than is generally believed, and perhaps that would be generally believed. The troubles and trials of a clerk attract no attention from the world outside; and but very little from even his companions at the office. They recognize in him a bird of passage like themselves, who comes no one knows where, and goes no one knows whither. While together, they have their petty merry-makings and pleasures; but when the hour of discharge comes, he passes from their little world like a star blotted out of heaven, leaving no trace behind. No wonder then that his after-struggles and sorrows remain hidden from the world's eye.

One or two incidents illustrate, as well as sustain, my assertion. Several years ago a party was visiting in an insane asylum in the vicinity of Washington. The gentleman who was conducting them over the establishment being called away for a few moments, they were left to wait his return. Within the next room they heard footstep pacing continually backward and forward like those of some chained animal. Now they sounded with a slow, heavy regularity, as if they were the mechanical action of one who was plunged in reverie or depressed by sorrow; now with nervous rapidity, as though an inward excitement too strong to be contained had sought this means of relief. It broke by fits and starts from one gait to the other; and between the footfalls they could hear low moans scarcely rising above the breath, but telling an inexpressible degree of suffering.

At length the walker seemed aware of their proximity, and coming close up to the door which separated the two apartments, tapped gently upon it several times. Then they heard her voice; for a woman's voice, and a very sweet and heartbroken one, it was. She said:—"Ladies—ladies—gentlemen—ladies and gentlemen—won't you do a little favor for me? Won't you carry a letter to my dear husband, and my little son, and my dear old mother? They won't let them come to see me; and I've been here I don't know how long. Now do, do be kind, ladies; I'm sure I've asked you humbly; I'm sure I've been polite to you. Won't you give a letter to my husband and my dear little son only six years old?"

The whole affair was extremely affecting; and when their conductor returned he was at once besieged with inquiries. "Poor thing," said he, "her husband and son are both dead, but we cannot make her understand it. He was a Government clerk, and a most estimable man; but his life in the department nourished a natural tendency to consumption, and when his discharge came it found him utterly unfitted to make his way in the world. He was based entirely upon political grounds. As might have been expected, he had neither friends nor money, and his delicate wife was, if possible, still more helpless. The hardship and poverty that followed killed him, and made a madman of his wife. Their little son died soon after his father, for he had inherited all the feebleness of his parents. She was passionately fond of both, and as you see, cannot be made to realize that they are dead; but weeps and moans a great deal of the time, and tries every way to communicate with them."

Another case fell more immediately within my own knowledge. Old Mr. F.—had been for many years a clerk in the Treasury, having managed to weather the periodical storms as well as the intermediate and almost equally dangerous route; and had begun to congratulate himself on the possession for the rest of his days of a position which long practice had enabled him to fill well, and which, indeed, was now about the only one that he could fill at all. But "the gutters that goe often to the well will be

broken at last;" and so he was finally discharged. Of course current expenditures had swelled up his salary as fast as it accrued; and he was as totally unfitted for the duties and struggles of active life as a mummy newly taken from the pyramids of Egypt. His only resource was to seek other employment similar to that of which he had been deprived; and a wearisome, hopeless search it seemed. Day after day, and week after week passed—and still nothing to do. It was not till absolute destitution had long been at their door that help arrived; and he came too late to remedy the mischief that had been done. The mental agony which his wife had undergone at that trying period, together with the desperate and long-continued struggles which she had made for the support of her family, had so affected her nerves that she became totally blind. What might have been the effect of a prolongation of that anguish can, of course, only be conjectured.

Mr. F. still is a clerk, a little thin, tottering old man, with pale, shrunken face, and hair that is nearly white. He moves feebly from place to place, like one whose enjoyment in life has long ceased, and who walks amid the ghosts of his former pleasures. It is not probable that he will ever be reduced to want again, but his whole life is a living death. His wife has but partially recovered her eyesight, and never will be again what she was before their great trouble. It is often observed that elderly clerks very seldom survive their discharges; or any great length of time. The total change of habits and pursuits which is thus forced upon them is like tearing up a tree by its roots; and the anxieties of a helpless and moneyless old age in breaking down their feeble constitutions.

The instances of suffering which I have given are not solitary, but are taken from large classes of which the public never hear. All of these are due first to the injurious influences of clerical life; and secondly, to the present system of arbitrary discharges. It is all very well to cry the clerks belong to the State; and the State is the debtor of rotation in office; but would the country be greatly injured if the spoils were to be placed where none could grasp them? And does this system of constant shifting produce any benefit that will counterbalance such evils as these? By all means remove the incompetent and unworthy; but why discharge useful workmen merely for the sake of change? Who would not stigmatize a man as a fool who was constantly turning away skilled mechanics from his establishment in order that new hands might supply their places? Yet that is precisely what the Government is doing all the time—and yet people wonder that the civil service is expensive, and far from perfect in its organization.

There is urgent need that some plan should be adopted similar to that proposed in the bill introduced by Mr. Jencks during the last Congressional session. Applicants for appointments should be examined so as to test their fitness for the position; but the examination should be of an exclusively practical kind. This is an all-important requirement; and yet it is one that will very probably be overlooked. The work of a clerk is ordinarily of the simplest kind; and requires a thorough acquaintance with the fundamental branches of an English education, and nothing more. In some offices a knowledge of bookkeeping is required; in others facility and accuracy of composition; in almost all, handsome penmanship, and writing as neatly as possible. He who possesses these, together with a good stock of common sense and industry, will speedily make the best of clerks for all positions except a very few. But it is perfectly evident that the greatest genius or creative power may be deficient in them, and consequently of little value for departmental purposes. As before remarked, it is not the extent of a man's requirements so much as their adaptation to the business in hand which counts for their real value; and an examination aimed solely at the former object will fall most lamentably in producing any good results.

Once appointed, the clerk should be removed only because of incompetency or dishonesty, clearly proven by a fair trial. And when wronged in the service, justice and humanity alike suggest that his declining years be secured from want and suffering.

Let these three desiderata be properly attended to—the securing of competent clerks by means of suitable examinations, the abolition of arbitrary discharges, and the support of those who have grown old in harness—and the civil service at Washington will become a far more efficient instrument of Government than it ever has been; and, furthermore, there will be an end to this periodical suffering and hardship which has so long been a disgrace to the country. A clerkship, however, never will be a suitable place for an independent, energetic, ambitious spirit; nor will it ever cease to totally unfit all who long abide in it for any other mode of life. It should be, and must be, the lot of that quiet class of men who are satisfied with a life-long possession of its advantages and disadvantages. There will always be a sufficient supply of these, and, harassed by no external cares, and distracted by no ulterior aims, they will make the very best body of clerks that could possibly be found. But let all others shun the departments. To this dictum, however, I would make one exception. The clerkship of the departments may be made the stepping-stones to higher and nobler objects by one who has the resolution to leave them when the proper moment has arrived. He who can do this is blessed with rare opportunities for advancement. His labors at the office occupy but a portion of the day, and if he will resolutely apply the remainder to the acquisition of the profession which he has chosen, rapid progress lies within his power.

"But it is hard to keep straight on, never glancing at the allurements which bespread the right hand and the left; any harder still to drop the staff that has so long upheld one's footsteps, when it is becoming a weight clogging the whole. Yet it can be done, and he who has the fortitude to do it will have little occasion to look upon the years of his clerk-life as wasted and fruitless years."

From the Hon. John Bigelow's paper on "Father Hyacinthe and his Church" we extract the concluding paragraphs:—  
 "It seems incredible that any of the acts imputed to him by his enemies should have exposed him to the censure, still less to the persecutions, of any society of professing Christians. Let us recapitulate them:—  
 1. In one of his discourses he treated the Revolution of 1789 as a political and social necessity.  
 2. In another he denounced Pharisaism as in the Church, as Jesus Christ had done before him.  
 3. In defending himself from an aspersing speech by his clerical colleagues, he was having different religious views from theirs; he intimated that there were Catholics who mourned the disappearance of the Inquisition and the Dragonnades, a statement fully confirmed by the Encyclical of 1864.  
 4. In a private note to a friend he stated that the Catholics were trying to identify the fortunes of the Church with those of a disreputable woman who had just been expelled from the throne of Spain, were dragging the Church through blood and shame.  
 5. He quoted a letter written by the Pope in 1848 to the Emperor of Austria, which favored Italian unity.  
 6. He proclaimed that Jews and Protestants, to return for these acts were the logical consequence of the prior offences, if the Church will persist in regarding as offences the acts which

ultimated in the interdict from Rome of July 23. There is no doubt that he violated the laws of his Church in quitting his convent without permission, and that he exposed himself to the penalties which have been visited upon him by the executive officers of his order. His Church provides a mode of procedure for the secularization of priests desiring to renounce their monastic vows, but Father Hyacinthe did not choose to avail himself of it. He declined to recognize an authority which, as he thought, had been abused in his person, which was degrading the priesthood, corrupting the hierarchy, and adding the vital force of the Church. He thought it his duty to stand to the faith he had conscientiously espoused, and which he believed Evangelical, rather than succumb to what he regarded as organized error and Pharisaical oppression. It was the duty of some one to challenge the wolf which in sheep's clothing was devouring the faithful. He naturally enough concluded that there was no fitter person than himself to do it. Nor in this was he mistaken. His piety; his well-known devotion to the Church; his distinguished position; which promised him every possible distinction that Rome can confer, and which therefore protect his motives from degrading suspicions, all seemed to conspire to make his voice that should pierce in the wilderness, to prepare the way of the Lord and make his paths straight."

Since Luther there has been no such signal revolt against the authority of the Romish hierarchy. Fenelon professed doctrines which Louis XIV. compelled the Pope and his Cardinals to condemn. Though Fenelon demanded his *Moralines* up to the last hour of the deliberations at Rome with unrelenting earnestness, the moment Rome spoke, though by a bare majority of the Cardinals, he succumbed and publicly denounced them. Though Fenelon demanded his *Moralines* up to the last hour of the deliberations at Rome with unrelenting earnestness, the moment Rome spoke, though by a bare majority of the Cardinals, he succumbed and publicly denounced them. Though Fenelon demanded his *Moralines* up to the last hour of the deliberations at Rome with unrelenting earnestness, the moment Rome spoke, though by a bare majority of the Cardinals, he succumbed and publicly denounced them. Though Fenelon demanded his *Moralines* up to the last hour of the deliberations at Rome with unrelenting earnestness, the moment Rome spoke, though by a bare majority of the Cardinals, he succumbed and publicly denounced them.

The eloquent Bishop of Orleans is also one of those representative men, too honest and enlightened a Christian to accept the perverse follies of the Syllabus; but instead of taking his stand against it, he set himself to work, as soon as it appeared, to prove that it meant something very different from what it said, and that instead of being a condemnation of the Church, it was a declaration of the Church's independence. This disingenuous plea for the Papal Government was attributed by his partisans to his worthy desire to avoid discussions in the Church. He preferred to let his monastic life pass as quietly as possible, and to surrender the shepherd's crook to the wolf than to have the flock scattered by learning their peril.

The consequence is, that this gifted and admirable prelate, instead of remaining what his genius designed him to be, a control and enlightenment in the Church of Christ, has by degrees parted with his birthright, and is now the reluctant but unresisting instrument of a devastating Ultramontanism. Like Lamennais and Lacordaire and Fenelon, he has parted with his birthright, and is now the reluctant but unresisting instrument of a devastating Ultramontanism. Like Lamennais and Lacordaire and Fenelon, he has parted with his birthright, and is now the reluctant but unresisting instrument of a devastating Ultramontanism. Like Lamennais and Lacordaire and Fenelon, he has parted with his birthright, and is now the reluctant but unresisting instrument of a devastating Ultramontanism.

It was not so with Luther. Thus far he has not been so with Father Hyacinthe. Will he, too, fall in a way, or is he to share the reward reserved for those who endure unto the end, and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh steam and gas. Office, 1101 H and WALNUT STS. 11 35

COAL. W. H. TACCA, COAL DEALER. COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE. 1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV. 12 12m Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL FAMILY, FACTORY, AND DOMESTIC COALS. Large stock always on hand. Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW STS. 12 14m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

WINDOW GLASS. "WINDOW GLASS." EVANS, SHARP & CO., No. 613 MARKET STREET, Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from their Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet per day. They are also receiving shipments of FRENCH WINDOW GLASS. Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at LOWEST MARKET RATES. 12 25m

EDUCATIONAL. THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL. A Boarding and Day School for Boys. Held in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY. For Circulars apply to REV. T. W. CATTELL, Principal. 6 28 ft

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO., OILS. 11 123m No. 132 S. SECOND STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES. CHRISTMAS DINNER TO THE POOR. The teachers of the Sabbath and Day Schools of the Bedford Street Mission intend giving a dinner, on CHRISTMAS DAY, to the scholars under their care, at the MISSION HOUSE, No. 69 BEDFORD STREET, between 12 and 1 o'clock. Interesting exercises in the chapel, before dinner, by the children. The citizens are cordially invited to be present, either in money, poultry, provisions, or clothing, respectfully solicited, and can be sent to either of the undersigned:— EDWARD S. YARSH, No. 200 Spruce Street. JACOB H. KIDBALL, No. 131 Chestnut Street. GEORGE MILLIKEN, No. 200 Arch Street. JAMES L. BISHAM, No. 710 S. Second Street. WILLIAM H. HERRISLER, Fourth and Market Streets. CHARLES SPENCER, No. 7 Bank Street. Rev. JOHN W. LONG, No. 619 Bedford Street.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, WALNUT STREET, S. E. corner of Fourth. NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Trustees to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office on MONDAY, January 2, 1870, between 10 A. M. and 12 o'clock noon.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1869. The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on this day, December 16, 1869, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1869. The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on this day, December 11, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held at their Office, on CHURCH STREET, on MONDAY, the 18th day of January, next, at 4 o'clock P. M. An election will be held for Seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and to private Societies, by MITCHELL, McALLISTER, No. 729 CHESTNUT STREET, second story. 11 32m

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1869. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors of this Company, on this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 2, 1869.

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OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 235 1/2 WALNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1869. The Board of Directors of this Company, on this day, declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 2, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 57,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 27, 8, FOURTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1869. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

THE MAHANOY AND BROAD MOON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 27, 8, FOURTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1869. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP.—It is a well-known fact that the skin of the face is very susceptible to the effects of cold weather. It is a well-known fact that the skin of the face is very susceptible to the effects of cold weather. It is a well-known fact that the skin of the face is very susceptible to the effects of cold weather.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh steam and gas. Office, 1101 H and WALNUT STS. 11 35

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION. originated the anesthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS. And devised the most simple and effective practice to extracting teeth without pain. Office, 1101 H and WALNUT STS. 11 35

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON, ENGLAND. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DILLIES, Agents, 1101 H and WALNUT STS. 11 35

RASPBERRY MIRINQUES. FRESH DAILY, at MORSE'S, No. 402 ARCH STREET. 12 16 1/2m

MINCED MEAT. Atmore's Mince Meat! Cannot be equalled!! The best always the Cheapest!! Everybody knows it!! 12 18 1/2m

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DRY GOODS. EDWIN HALL & CO. WILL OFFER BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS FOR THE NEXT THREE WEEKS. Winter Stock to be Closed Out. SILKS. Fancy Silks Reduced from \$2.50 to 1.75. Fancy Silks Reduced from \$3 to 2. More Antique from \$1.50 to 1. Rich Corded Silks from \$3.50 to 3.50. Satin Face Poni de Soie from \$6 to 4. Ottoman Velours from \$6.50 to 4.50. DRESS GOODS. Silk Serges Reduced from \$2.50 to 1.50. Silk Poplins from \$1.75 to 1.10. Plaid Irish Poplin from \$3 to 2. French Poplin, Irish Finish, from \$2.50 to 2. Plaid Serges from \$1.50 to 1.10. Silk Serges from \$1.50 to 1.10. Striped Poplins from \$1.25 to 57 1/2c. Striped Poplins from \$1 to 52c. Worsted Wool Delaines from \$2 to 3.10. Imported Cloth Plaids for Suits. GREEN AND BLUE, from \$1 to 50c. ASTRACHAN CLOTHS. Astrachan Cloth Reduced from \$16 to 8. Astrachan Cloth Reduced from \$9 to 7. Astrachan Cloth Reduced from \$12 to 8. Plaid Plush Astrachan from \$20 to 8. Caracula Cloth from \$16 to 12. SHAWLS, SHAWLS. Great Reduction in Broche Shawls. Great Reduction in Blanket Shawls. Silk Plushes, Silk Plushes. FASHIONABLE SILK PLUSHES, Reduced. Silk Cloak Velvets. LYONS SILK CLOAK VELVETS, Reduced.

EDWIN HALL & CO., NO. 23 SOUTH SECOND STREET, GREAT CRASH IN DRY GOODS. EVERYTHING DOWN—HIGH PRICES OVER FOR THE SEASON. GRAND CLOSING SALE OF RICKEY, SHARP & CO.'S IMMENSE STOCK OF DRY GOODS. At Retail. Unprecedented Bargains in SILKS, VELVETS, DRESS GOODS, and MISCELLANEOUS DRY GOODS. THIS STOCK IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VARIED EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY, AND CONTAINS MORE NOVELTIES AND STAPLES OF RECENT IMPORTATION THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE. ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION. RICKEY, SHARP & CO., No. 727 CHESTNUT STREET, 1 2 1/2m PHILADELPHIA. 1869. HOLIDAY PRESENTS! BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP. A GREAT DEAL FOR LITTLE MONEY. We have a most splendid stock of Goods, finely assorted, and have put the prices down to the lowest. DON'T, as we have put out stock regular, that's our rule—so as always to keep things fresh and new. SPECIAL and POSITIVE BARGAINS MAY BE EXPECTED. We invite attention to PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS. POPLINS, BLACK SILKS, AND PLAIDS. KID GLOVES, BLANKETS, AND CASSIMERES. JOSEPH H. THORNLEY, N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden, 10 16 ft PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SCARFS. REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS. FOR A VALUABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT. CHEAP AT GEORGE FRYER'S, No. 916 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 10 9 1/2m

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS. 2000 Yards of all kinds: Tidy, Crochet, and Washing. Cut and made up in the latest style. 1000 LOMBARD STREET. 11 23m

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M. MARSHALL, DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES, Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET ST. 10 12 1/2m

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PIANOS. ALBRECHT, RIECKES & SCHMIDT, FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. Warehouse, No. 60 ARCH STREET. 11 23m

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PAPER HANGINGS. I LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Lined Window Shades. Manufactured the cheapest in the city at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 108 SPRING GARDEN STREET, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 87 FEDERAL STREET, Camden, New Jersey. 11 23m

WARRANTED IMPROVED VENTILATING and economizing Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESTNUT STREET, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 1/2m